UNITED NATIONS

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/SBSTA/1997/INF.3
13 October 1997

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE
Seventh session
Bonn, 20 - 29 October 1997
Item 8 of the provisional agenda

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY UNDER THE PILOT PHASE

Contact and Activity Information

1. The secretariat updates information on activities implemented jointly (AIJ) on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) website under CC:INFO products. The continuously updated section "CC:INFO/AIJ" contains a short updated history of the negotiations, a list of relevant documents (hotlinked if available), an update on findings in methodological work and all the information elements reproduced in this document.

2. The direct address is http://www.unfccc.de/fccc/ccinfo/defaij.htm.

I. WORK ON METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

3. At its fifth session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) requested the secretariat to develop practical options with regard to an indicative list of methodological issues related to activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase. The secretariat has undertaken work for that purpose with the support of Parties and in collaboration with a number of partners. Preliminary findings, obtained by consulting with experts, on the issue of the determination of environmental benefits, may be found below. Such initial findings will be utilized in developing practical options.

A. The Reference Case / Baseline Scenario

4. Activities implemented jointly (AIJ) must fulfil the criteria of decision 5/CP1, to "bring about real, measurable and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change that would not have occurred in the absence of such activities" (paragraph 1(d)).

5. The baseline for an AIJ project is a counterfactual construct, a scenario that may never actually unfold. The baseline for an AIJ project defines the scenario that would have occurred in the host country in the absence of the activity implemented jointly. The baseline scenario is the necessary foundation for calculating, by comparison, the global environmental benefits that would accrue if the AIJ project were successfully completed.

6. Credible baselines are critical to determining the environmental benefits of activities implemented jointly.

7. Guidelines for the determination of AIJ baselines would be useful in promoting transparency and comparability in activities implemented jointly.

1. Characterizing the Baselines

8. The calculations underlying the baseline for each AIJ project need to be sufficiently transparent in order to allow Parties to the UNFCCC to verify the estimates or reproduce the calculations, should they choose to do so.

9. All activities implemented jointly require project-specific baselines. The methodologies used in calculating the baseline scenario may be sector-specific, technology-specific or country-specific.

10. The baseline scenario for an AIJ project should be constructed *ex ante* and should include an indication of greenhouse gas emissions expected to occur in the absence of the AIJ project.

11. A variety of technologies could be envisaged as central to the construction of the baseline scenario. For purposes of constructing the baseline and estimating the incremental environmental benefits of an activity implemented jointly, preferential consideration should be given to using the technology which would have been the most likely marginal addition to the host country economy. By contrast, using the average technology available in the host country as the foundation for the baseline may lead to an exaggerated and inaccurate estimate of the expected environmental benefits from the AIJ project.

(a) System Boundaries

12. System boundaries for AIJ projects should be appropriate to the scale and complexity of the activity, so as to incorporate consideration of possible leakage.

13. For the purposes of constructing the baseline for an AIJ project, the relevant system boundary and timeframe should be determined by the project participants and approved by the

governments of the investing and host countries. This agreement should be accessible to the Parties to the UNFCCC in order to verify the assumptions, should they choose to do so.

14. In many cases, the relevant system boundary for the baseline of an AIJ project is the border of the site of the proposed activity. In other cases, the systemic effects of the AIJ project may be captured more completely if the boundary is defined by a network of inter-connected facilities, for example an electric utility grid, or by an economic sector like transportation or forest products.

(b) Time Frames For Activities Implemented Jointly

15. The project participants, acting in accordance with accepted guidelines, will establish the time frame or duration of an activity implemented jointly. The selection of a relevant time frame may be guided by consideration of the technical or financial characteristics of the activity or by policy factors.

16. For example, in projects with equity financing, a relevant time frame for the determination of environmental benefits could be the engineering or operating lifetime of the project. In projects with debt financing, a relevant time frame may be the amortization or depreciation lifetime of the project.

17. Future attention should be given to those cases in which the annual net environmental benefits of an AIJ project become negative during the life of the project.

(c) Enduring or Dynamic Baselines

18. The calculated baseline for each AIJ project should remain fixed, so as to ensure predictability for investors.

19. However, for projects with long lifetimes, the participants may propose revisions to the project baseline at appropriate intervals. Any such changes should be approved by both host and investing countries. They must be reported to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. Such changes could be subject to challenge by other Parties to the Convention.

20. For a given class of projects, the appropriate methodology of constructing baseline scenarios may change over time.

21. Technological change or change in the policy context of the host country, for example, may lead to changes in the method for calculating baseline scenarios.

(d) Precision in the Determination of Environmental Benefits

22. The precision required in determining environmental benefits from activities implemented jointly should be commensurate with the scale and complexity of the activity. The degree of precision in the baseline need not exceed that which is needed for the measurement of the performance of the project.

23. An issue that will require further work is how to prevent systematic errors in the calculation of AIJ baselines.

(c) Verification of Environmental Benefits by Independent Third Parties

24. Carbon emissions offsets have never been traded internationally before. Technical limits in estimating the environmental benefits and economic value of these emissions offsets reliably may add uncertainties to the evaluation of AIJ projects, compared to the normal array of risks associated with more traditional investments. These uncertainties suggest the need to establish a process for verification of the environmental benefits of AIJ projects.

25. One option for the verification of AIJ baselines involves the use of independent, third-party auditors. Third-party verification can be used to assess the credibility of AIJ baselines and of the related calculation of environmental benefits. Such verification procedures should confirm that the guidelines of the Conference of the Parties (COP) have been applied in a reasonable manner and that the data supplied by the project participants is credible.

26. Third party verification may not be necessary for all AIJ. Random audits of AIJ baselines may be sufficient to establish the credibility of the process. Alternatively, the verification process could be initiated on a specific project following a request from either a project participant or another Party to the UNFCCC.

B. Environmental Benefits

27. Decision 5/CP.1 provides "that activities implemented jointly should bring about real, measurable and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change that would not have occurred in the absence of such activities" (paragraph 1(d)).

28. The estimated environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change of an activity implemented jointly (AIJ) are equivalent to the difference between the quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions released or sequestered as a result of the activity and the amount of GHG emissions that would have been released or sequestered in the baseline or reference scenario. If defined in this way, the estimated environmental benefits should take into consideration any possible leakage.

29. In assessing the environmental benefits of an activity implemented jointly, it is important to ensure that the claimed benefits fulfil the criteria of decision 5/CP.1. That is to say that the claimed benefits are real, measurable, long-term and additional.

30. The environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change of an AIJ would be recognized as real if the actual GHG emissions or sequestration can be shown to differ from a credible and probable baseline scenario, taking leakage into account. In the case of an GHG emission project, the actual GHG emissions in the project case must be lower than the projected GHG emissions in the baseline scenario. In the case of an GHG sequestration project, the actual rate of sequestration in the project case must be higher than the projected GHG emissions in the baseline scenario.

31. The environmental benefits of an AIJ related to the mitigation of climate change are considered to be measurable if the actual level of GHG emissions of the project case and the level of GHG emission in the baseline scenario can be established with a reasonable degree of certainty. The degree of certainty in each case will need to be determined. Direct measurement is the preferred method for observing emissions in the project case. This may not be possible in the baseline scenario, which is often a counterfactual case.

32. The environmental benefits of an AIJ related to the mitigation of climate change can be recognized as long-term if the emissions avoidance or sequestration are sustainable, i.e. they persist over an appropriate period of time which may extend beyond the life of the project.

33. The environmental benefits of an AIJ related to the mitigation of climate change can be recognized as additional if it can be demonstrated that the resulting environmental benefits related to GHG would not have otherwise occurred. Several methods are currently being used or developed to demonstrate this additionality. Possible methods include:

(a) Measuring additionality for an AIJ against a credible, quantitative baseline;

(b) Defining narrow categories of activity types whose emission benefits will *a priori* be considered additional; or

(c) Assessing additionality by evaluating whether an AIJ overcame financial (not to be confused with the aspects dealt with in the next section), institutional, technological, or other barriers to project development.

34. Guidelines should be developed to facilitate the determination of environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change. Such guidelines should provide a set of internationally accepted methods of executing the necessary calculations and evaluations of environmental benefits generated by an AIJ. In some cases, those guidelines could allow for a choice between such recommended methods or a combination of them.

C. Financial Additionality

35. Decision 5/C.P.1 provides "that the financing of activities implemented jointly shall be additional to the financial obligations of Parties included in Annex II to the Convention within the framework of the financial mechanism as well as to current official development assistance (ODA) flows" (paragraph 1(e)).

36. This financial additionality should not be confused with the assessment of the financial feasibility of potential AIJ/Joint Implementation (JI) projects as an indicator of the environmental additionality of a project, if this indicator is to be used for such purposes.

37. The issue of financial additionality may become less significant after the pilot phase when emissions reductions are credited, assuming that considerably more private funding of JI will then take place. By definition, private funding is not ODA. Besides, it is unlikely that the private sector will contribute directly to the financial mechanism of the Convention.

38. Among ways to operationalize financial additionality conceivable options include establishing a link between the recognition (or the crediting when established) of an AIJ with the level of ODA and contributions to the financial mechanism of the Convention, as well as excluding strictly from AIJ funding any ODA or GEF funding.

D. Compatibility and Supportiveness of National Priorities

39. Activities implemented jointly should be compatible with and supportive of national environment and development priorities, especially in host countries. In this regard, it is important that designated national authorities of host Parties who are charged with the responsibility of approving AIJ have the capacity to ascertain whether the proposed activities are compatible with and supportive of national environment and development priorities and strategies. Individual Parties may establish their own criteria for acceptance of AIJ-projects, such as capacity building and transfer of appropriate technology.

E. Possible Approaches and Need for Additional Work

40. To strengthen the credibility of the AIJ regime, guidelines and methodologies for establishing AIJ baselines should be developed. The degree of detail necessary in these guidelines and methodologies remains to be determined.

41. Methodologies for the determination of environmental benefits should meet the following criteria of credibility, transparency, operational simplicity and predictability. The Parties to the UNFCCC require that these methodologies be both credible and transparent. Project participants need methods that are simple to apply, user-friendly, and involve low transaction costs. Private investors require a measure of predictability in the application of the guidelines so that they may gauge the value of AIJ projects.

42. The guidelines for preparing AIJ baselines should provide project participants with several options. One option might include the use of tools such as simplified methodologies, matrices and analytic typologies. A second approach might include the use of some simple paradigmatic illustrations that could be followed by project participants in the construction of typical baselines. Yet another option could allow the project participants to construct more elaborate baseline scenarios based on sufficient country-specific and site-specific data.

43. Additional work may be needed in the following areas (not in an order of importance):

(a) Development of guidelines:

(i) at a level of specificity which needs to be determined;
(ii) with respect to system boundaries and consideration of leakage;
(iii) for the preparation of sector-specific and technology-specific baselines; and
(iv) to prevent systematic errors in the determination of AIJ baselines;

(b) Identification of sectors and technologies which are to be given priority in this process of methodological work and identification of indicative criteria for these sectors and technologies;

(c) Definition of narrow categories of projects that could be assumed on an *a priori* basis to provide additional environmental benefits;

(d) Consideration of activities in which estimated emissions in the project case reach or exceed the level of estimated emissions in the baseline;

(e) Institutional issues that would need to be addressed in a post-pilot phase with regard to crediting, if such crediting were agreed to by the Parties;

(f) Establishment of appropriate procedures and mechanisms for third-party verification (Such work might be enriched by drawing upon lessons learned from the Helsinki Process on Tied Aid.);

(g) Clarification of the operational definition of financial additionality with regard to ODA;

(h) Further exploration of the issue of "perverse incentives" and their implications;

(i) The operational determination that environmental benefits are real and are long-term;

(j) The possibility of earning credits in the future for focussed capacity-building activities; and

(k) The problem of how to value benefits other than GHG emissions reductions or sequestration.

II. LIST OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY

44. The table below contains AIJ which have been reported in addition to the 62 AIJ listed in document FCCC/SBSTA/1997/12/Add.1. These activities have been accepted, approved or endorsed by the designated national authorities for AIJ. A consolidated, updated table is available on the UNFCCC website, providing links to reports on AIJ available in electronic format.

Activity Type	Activity Title	Parties
Forest preservation	Commercial Reforestation in the Chiriquí	Panama, USA
Fuel switching	City of Deçin: Fuel Switching for District Heating	Czech Republic, USA
Renewable energy	Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project, Phase I	Honduras, USA
Renewable energy	Bio-Gen Biomass Power Generation Project, Phase II	Honduras, USA
Renewable energy	Kilung-Chuu Micro Hydel, Bhutan	Bhutan, Netherlands

III. OFFERS OF ACTIVITIES

45. This section reproduces only new offers received since FCCC/SBSTA/1997/INF.2. The list of all offers is available on the UNFCCC website.

Uzbekistan
(contact: see section "National Contact Information")

1. TASHKENT Utilisation of domestic wastes
This project involves construction of a combined heat and power station incinerator for the burning of domestic and agricultural wastes. The functioning prototypes exist in Denmark.
Total cost: $US 65,000
Duration: 5 years. *Benefits:* Reduction of CO_2 emissions from uncontrolled burning of domestic wastes, reduction of smoke and methane emission, removal of domestic waste collectors from the territory. *Participants:* Ministry of Municipal Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

2. Biomass gasification
This project involves handling and adaptation of gasification technology to the local biomass resource, and, in particular, production of biomass from the solid domestic waste, active silt, and cattle breeding wastes in Uzbekistan. Prototypes exist in Sweden, USA, and Canada.
Module cost: $US 70,000.
Duration: 5 years.
Benefits: Gasification of 1 ton of biomass corresponds to the reduction of 1.5 tons of CO_2 biomass which equals 0.5 tce of fossil fuel. It is planned to reduce CO_2 emissions per 80,000 ton on one installation for the designed reprocessing of 55,000 tons of biomass.
Participants: Ministry of Municipal Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

3. Creation of monitoring system for the heat power stations emissions
The objective of this project is the creation of equipment for the permanent measurement of emissions concentrations during the burning of different types of fuel by the heat power stations of Uzbekistan. *Total cost* will be estimated after definition of range of usage. *Duration:* 5 years.
Benefits: Controlling the amount and concentration of emissions from the use of different types of fuel in energy production in Uzbekistan.
Participants: Ministry of Energy and Electrification of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

4. Combined wind-solar energy complex
The goal of this project is the provision of the reliable energy supply for the remount self-sufficient telecommunication objects of Uzbekistan (radio- and tele-transmitters) using the combined wind-solar energy source.
Module cost (5 kwt): SUS 90,000.
Duration: 5 years. *Benefits*: Reduction of 3.5 tons CO_2 emissions of each diesel-generator, decrease of anthropogenic load on environment.
Participants: Ministry of Communication of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Research Centre of Ministry of Communication, Glavgidromet.

5. Autonomous heating and power supply
The goal of this project is the creation and preparation of industrial production of autonomous source of energy and hot water supply for heating and domestic needs on the base of Stirling engine.
Total cost: SUS 550,000. *Duration*: 5 years.
Benefits: Total utilisation of heat produced by the fuel burning and 6 tons reduction of CO_2 emission per year for each installation. The number of potential users of autonomous power installations in the Republic of Uzbekistan is more than 1 million. *Participants*: Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Municipal Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Water Economy and Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

6 Set of power generation equipment for ecologically sound livestock farm (demonstration project)
The aim of this project is the creation of combined Stirling generator for the complex energy supply including power, hot water and cold conditions provided for dairy farm with 50 head of cattle. This set includes bio-gaseous device combined Stirling generator, solar water heating devices-collectors. Combined Stirling engine uses the produced bio-gas and solar energy and fully provides for the farm's needs in hot water, cold and partially, in power. *Total cost*: SUS 160,000. *Duration*: 5 years. *Benefits*: Reduction of CO_2 and methane emissions, bio-gas utilisation, ecological cleanliness of the farm.
Participants: Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Water Economy and Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

7. Preservation of heat energy and control for pollutants monitoring in Tashkent
This project involves the assessment of the existing system of heat production and monitoring of emissions in the atmosphere in Tashkent and working out of economical and legislative regulating standards for the optimum heat use and improvement of the monitoring system of atmosphere quality in Tashkent.
Total cost: SUS 50,000. *Duration*: 3 years.
Benefits: 20 million tons reduction of CO_2 emissions and toxic compounds from the burning of fossil fuel in heat power stations, and working out of proposals on the legislative documents on the protection of the environment.
Participants: Ministry of Municipal Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Energy and Electrification of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

8. Demonstration project
The objective of this project is to demonstrate the possibilities and benefits of the solar and wind energy use in rural and remote areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the assessment of the existing system of heat production and consumption in remote areas of Karakalpakistan and working out of proposals on the wide use of the solar and wind energy for the heating and lighting of the working buildings and houses in the example of 5 rural areas of Karakalpakistan.
Total cost: SUS 90,000. *Duration*: 3 years.
Benefits: reduction of emission GHGs and toxic gases from the burning of the fossil fuel and biomass, development of strategy of non-traditional energy sources used for the rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Participants: Ministry of Water Economy and Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Glavgidromet.

IV. NATIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION

46. Listed below are the contact points for entities authorized to accept, approve or endorse activities implemented jointly and to report on them to COP. National focal points[1] to the UNFCCC are marked by (NFP).

Albania (NFP):
Committee of Environmental Protection
Rr. B. "Curri" Nr. 9
Tirana , Albania
Tel.: (355-42) 6-5229/30682
Fax: (355-42) 66-5229
E-Mail: cep@cep.tirana.al

Algeria (NFP):
Ministry of State, Local Collectivities and Environment
Mr. Ramdane Sid Ali
Directeur de la Préservation de la Biodiversité et des Espèces Naturelles
Director of the Preservation of Bio-diversity and Natural Species
Algiers , Algeria
Tel.: (213-2)65-2822
Fax: (213-2)65-3997

Angola (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
Rua Frederico Engels, Edificio 92
Predio da Mutamba, 3 And, C.P. 1061
Luanda, Angola
Tel.: (244-2)33-4709/-4683 or 39-5844
Fax: (244-2)33-2611

Antigua and Barbuda (NFP):
Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, New York
610 Fifth Avenue, Suite 311
New York NY 10020, United States of America
Tel.: (1-212)541-4117
Fax: (1-212)757-1607

Australia:
AIJ Australia Office
Department of Primary Industries and Energy
Edmond Barton Building
Barton, ACT 2600, Australia
Tel: (61-6) 272-4791 or (61-6) 272-4791
Fax: (61-6) 271-5699
E-mail: aij_australia@regate.dpie.gov.au
AIJ National Programme Web Site:
Australian Initiative on Activities Implemented Jointly

Austria (NFP):
Federal Ministry for the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs
Stubenbastei 5
A-1010 Wien , Austria
Tel.: (43-1)5-1522-1737
Fax: (43-1)5-1522-7810

Azerbaijan (NFP):
State Committee for Hydro-meteorology
3 Resul Rza Str.
370000 Baku, Azerbaijan
Tel.: (994-12)93-9500
Fax: (994-12)93-6937

---

[1] According to the message from the Executive Secretary on arrangements for communication and liaison with Parties to the Convention dated 8 May 1996, the national focal point should be able to accept, approve or endorse activities implemented jointly and report on them to the COP through the secretariat. Parties are encouraged to identify their national focal points and inform the secretariat accordingly. Additional information on national focal points may be obtained from the CC:INFO booth or by contacting Mr. Horacio Peluffo, External Relations Officer.

Bahamas (NFP):
Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology Commission
P.O. Box 10980
Nassau, Bahamas
Tel.: (1-242)327-4691/3
Fax: (1-242)327-4626

Belize:
Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology and Transportation
Mr. Carlos Fuller
Chief Meteorologist
Power Lane
Belmopan, Belize
Tel.: (08) 22817 or 22435
Fax: (08) 23317 or 23677

Bhutan (NFP):
National Environment Commission
Dechen Tsering Gyaltshen
P.O. Box 466
Thimphu , Bhutan
Tel.: (975-2)2-3384/2-4323
Fax: (975-2)2-3385

Bolivia:
Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible y Medio Ambiente
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environment
Ave. Arce No. 2147
Casilla No. 12814
La Paz, Bolivia
Tel: 372063 or 372378
Fax: 392892

Botswana (NFP):
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications
Ms. Gladys Ramothwa
Director of the Department of Meteorological Services
P. O. Box 10100
Gaborone. Botswana
Tel.: (267)356-281 or (267)356-284
Fax: (267)356-282

Bulgaria:
Ministry of Environment
67, William Gladstone Str.
BUL-1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel.: (359-2)81-6151 (ext. 267 or 258)
Fax: (359-2)52-1634

Burkina Faso (NFP):
Ministry of Environment and Water
03 B.P. 7044
Ouagadougou 03, Burkina Faso
Tel.: (226)31-2464
Fax: (226)31-6491
E-mail:
HONADIA@CONAGESE.MEE.BF

Cambodia (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk
Tonl Bassac, Chamkarmon
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel.: (855-23)42-7894
Fax: (855-23)42-7844

Cameroon (NFP):
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Roger Tonleu
P.O. Box 6399
Yaounde, Cameroon
Tel.: (237)23-9461
Fax: (237)23-9461

Canada:
Canadian Joint Implementation Initiative (CJII)
Mrs. Anne Boucher
Natural Resources Canada
CJII office, 19th floor
580 Booth St.
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E4 Canada
Tel: (613) 996-2921
Fax: (613) 947-6799
E-mail: CJII@es.nrcan.gc.ca

Central African Republic (NFP):
Ministry of Environment, Water, Forests, Hunting and Fishery
B.P. 830
Bangui, Central African Republic
Tel.: (236)61-4110/7921
Fax: (236)61-5711 or 61-6700

Chile (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Catedral 1158
Santiago, Chile
Tel.: (56-2)698-0301
Fax: (56-2)699-4202

China (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
225, Chaonan Street
Beijing 100701, China
Tel.: (86-10)6596-3200
Fax: (86-10)6596-3209

Colombia (NFP):
Colombian Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Calle 10 No. 5-51
Office (105)
Santa fe de Bogota, Colombia
Tel.: (57-1)281-1303
Fax: (57-1)337-0578

Congo (NFP):
Ministry for Tourism and Environment
Pierre Mbouyou
Directeur
50, rue Balou Constant B.
B.P. 456
Brazzaville, Congo
Tel.: (24-2)83-3046
Fax: (24-2)83-7150

Costa Rica:
Oficina Costarricense de Implementación Conjunta (OCIC)
Costa Rican Office for Joint Implementation
Mr. Franz Tattenbach (National Coordinator)
Mr. Adalberto Gorbitz (General Manager)
CINDE Building
La Uruca
San José, Costa Rica
Tel: (506) 220-0036
Fax: (506) 290-1238
E-mail: crocic@sol.racsa.co.cr

Cuba (NFP):
Meteorological Institute of Cuba
Apartado Postal 17032
C.P. 11700 Habana 17, Cuba
Tel.: (53-7)33-8010/ 621051
Fax: (53-7)33-8010 or 61-7168
E-Mail: meteoro@ceniai.cu

Cyprus (NFP):
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
CY-1411 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel.: (357-2)30-2883
Fax: (357-2)36-3945

Czech Republic:
"Focal Point AIJ CR"
Ministry of the Environment
International Relations Department
Vrsovická 65
100 10 Prague 10, Czech Republic
Tel: (42-2) 67122361
Fax: (42 2) 739411
E-mail: alex@env.cz

Democratic Republic of the Congo (NFP):
Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism
15, Avenue Papa ILEO, Zone de la Gombe
B.P. 12348
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Tel : (243-12)3-4390 or (243-88)3-4390
Fax: (1-212)376-9466 or (243-88)4-3675

Denmark (NFP):
Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Ulrik Torp
Senior Adviser
29, Strandgade
DK-1401 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Tel.: (45)3266-0100 or (45)3266-0346
Fax: (45)3266-0479 or (45)3266-0462

Ecuador (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Avenida 10 de Agosto y Carrión
Quito , Ecuador
Tel.: (593-2)56-1215 or 56-1040
Fax: (593-2)50-7077 or 50-4933
E-Mail: suborint@mmrree.gov.ec

Egypt (NFP):
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
17 Teiba Street
El-Mohandeseen/Dokki
Cairo, Egypt
Tel.: (20-2)360-1191/ 349-6458
Fax: (20-2)361-0764

Eritrea (NFP):
Eritrean Agency for the Environment
Naigzy Gebremedhin
Senior Advisor
P.O.Box 5713
Asmara, Eritrea
Tel.: (291-1)18-1324
Fax: (291-1)18-2418

Estonia (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
Toompuiestee 24
EE-0100 Tallinn, Estonia
Tel.: (37-2)6262-841
Fax: (37-2)6262-845

Ethiopia (NFP):
National Meteorological Services Agency
P.O. Box 1090
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel.: (251-1)51-2299 ext. 254
Fax: (251-1)51-7066

France:
Caisse française de développement
Fond Français pour l'Environnement
Mondial Secrétariat de mise en oeuvre
Conjointe
Jean Labrousse
35, rue Boissy d'Anglas
75379 Paris CEDEX 08 France
Tel: (33) 1 40 06 35 82
Fax: (33) 1 40 06 32 48

Gambia (NFP):
Department of Water Resources
7, Marina Parade
Banjul, Gambia
Tel.: (220)22-8216
Fax: (220)22-5009

Georgia (NFP):
Ministry of Natural Sources and
Environmental Protection
Department of Hydrometeorology
Mr. Tengiz Gzirishvili
Deputy Chairman of the Department of
Hydrometeorology
150 Agmashenebeli Ave.
Tbilisi, 380012, Georgia
Tel.: (995-32) 922140
Fax.: (995-32)955006 or (995-32)941536
E-mail: ggc@iberiapac.ge

Germany:
The Federal Ministry for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Joint Implementation Coordination Office
Franzjosef Schafhausen
Head of Division
Bernkasteler Strasse 8
53175 Bonn, Germany
Tel.: (49-228) 305-2350
Fax.: (49-228) 305-3338
E-mail: g16-2004@wp-gate.bmu.de

Greece:
Ministry for the Environment, Physical
Planning and Public Works
Department of International Relations and
E. U. Affairs
17, Amaliados Street
115-23 Athens, Greece
Tel.: (30-1) 6411717 or (30-1) 6435740
Fax.: (30-1) 6434470

Guatemala:
FUNDESA
Diagonal 6, 10-65 zona 10
Centro Gerencial Las Margaritas, Torre I,
nivel 4, oficina 402
Tel: (502) 332-7952 to 56
Fax: (502) 332-7958
E-mail: investiguat@guate.net

Guinea (NFP):
National Environment Directorate
Joseph Sylla
Chef de Section
B.P. 3118
Conakry , Guinea
Tel.: (224)46-4850
Fax: (224)46-4839

Guinea-Bissau (NFP):
National Meteorological Service
Manuel de Alvarenga
Directeur C.P. 75
1001 Codex Bissau , Guinea-Bissau
Tel.: (245)20-2059
Fax: (245)20-2059

Honduras:
Ministry for the Environment,
Secretaría de Estado en el Despacho del Ambiente (SEDA)
Sub-Secretaría del Ambiente
Apartado Postal 309
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tel.: (504)37-5664/ 5667 or 38-5308
Fax: (504)32-1828
E-mail: szelaya@sdnhon.org.hn or cmbclim@sdnhon.org.hn

Hungary (NFP):
Ministry for the Environment and Regional Policy
Department of Environmental Strategy
Fő utca 2250
H-1011 Budapest, Hungary
Tel.: (36-1)457-3300
Fax: (36-1)201-4133

Indonesia (NFP):
State Ministry of Environment
Aca Sugandhy
Assistant Minister for Environment
Jalan D.I. Pandjaitan Kav. 24
Kebon Nanas, Jatinegara
Jakarta 13410, Indonesia
Tel.: (62-21)858-0110 or 0104
Fax: (62-21)858-0110 or 0105
E-mail: sjwadana@indo.net.id

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tehran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Tel.: (9821)321 2668
Fax: (9821)67 4176

Ireland:
Department of Environment,
Mr. Donal Enright
Custom House
Dublin 2, Ireland
Tel.: (35-31)6793377
Fax.: (35-31)8742423 or 874-2710

Italy (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
Via della Ferratella in Laterano 33
I-00184 Rome, Italy
Tel.: (39-6)702-9210/ 7725-7018
Fax: (39-6)7725-7016

Japan:
Inter-Ministerial/Agency Coordination Committee for AIJ (IMACC)
Secretariat Mr. Yuichi Kitamura
2-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100 - Japan
Tel.: (81-3)3580-5012
Fax.: (81-3)3580-5011
E-mail: yuichi.kitamura@mofa.go.jp

Kazakhstan (NFP):
Agency for Hydro-meteorology and Natural Environment Monitoring
597 Seifullin Pr.
480072 Almaty , Kazakhstan
Tel.: (7-3272)54-2285/62-3980
Fax: (7-3272)54-2285/69-6500
E-Mail: general@kaznigmi.alma-ata.su

Kenya (NFP):
National Environment Secretariat
P.O. Box 67839
Nairobi , Kenya
Tel.: (254-2)218095/21-8079/22-9261
Fax: (254-2)21-6951/24-2887/21-4175

Kuwait (NFP):
Environment Protection Council
P.O. Box 24395
Safat 13104, Kuwait
Tel.: (965)215-6831 or 245-6834
Fax: (965)482-1282

Latvia (NFP):
Ministry of Environment Protection and Regional Development
Mrs Ingrida Apene
Senior Desk Officer
25 Peldu Str.
Riga LV 1494, Latvia
Tel: (371 7) 026 508
Fax: (371 7) 820 442
E-Mail: ema@varam.gov.lv

Lebanon (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
Rola Nasreddine
P.O. Box 70-1091
Antelias, Lebanon
Tel.: (961-1)52-1030/6
Fax: (961-1)52-1037/8

Lesotho (NFP):
Meteorological Services
Bruno Sekoli
Principal Meteorologist
P.O. Box 772
Maseru 100, Lesotho
Tel.: (266)31-7250 or 32-5041
Fax: (266)35-0325 or 32-5057

Liechtenstein (NFP):
Office for Foreign Affairs
Heiligkreuz 14
FL-9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

Lithuania (NFP):
Ministry of Environmental Protection
A. Juozapaviciaus 9
2600 Vilnius, Lithuania
Tel.: (370-2)72-5868
Fax: (370-2)72-8020
E-Mail: info@nt.gamta.lt or
danius.lygis@nt.gamta.lt

Luxembourg (NFP):
Ministry of the Environment
18, Monte de la Petrusse
L-2918 Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Tel.: (352)478-6824
Fax: (352)40-0410

Mauritius (NFP):
Ministry of the Environment and Quality of Life
Ken Lee Tower, 10th floor
Barracks & St. Georges Streets
Port Louis, Mauritius
Tel.: (230)212-7175
Fax: (230)212-9407
or
Meteorological Services
St. Paul Road
Government Quarter's No 18
Vacoas , Mauritius
Tel.: (230)696-5626
Fax: (230)686-1033
E-Mail: meteo@intnet.mu

Mexico:
Instituto Nacional de Ecología
(INE-SEDESOL)
National Institute of Ecology
Dr. Carlos Gay
Coordinator de la Unidad de Cooperación
y Convenios Internacionales
Av. Revolución 1425
Torre Ejecutiva nivel 31
Colonia Tlacopac San Angel
C.P 01040
Mexico, D.F.
Tel: (525) 624-35-46 or 43
Fax: (525) 624-35-93
E-Mail: cgay@servidor.unam.mx or
jmtz@correo.uam.mx

Moldova, Republic of (NFP):
National Hydrometeorological Service
Grenoble str. 193
2043 Kichinev, Moldova, Republic of
Tel.: (3732)77-3611/ 3500
Fax: (3732)77-3636
E-Mail: mae3@cni.md

Monaco (NFP):
Directorate of External Relations
"Villa Girasole"
16, boulevard de Suisse
MC-98000 Monaco, Monaco
Tel.: (377-93)15-8333 / 301717
Fax: (377-93)15-8888

Morocco (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
Bani Layachi
Directeur de l'Observation des Etudes et
de
la Coordination
75 rue de Sebou
Agdal
Rabat, Morocco
Tel.: (212-7)68-0743/ 1500
Fax: (212-7)68-0746
E-Mail: sdnmar@onpt.net.ma

Mozambique (NFP):
Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs
P.O. Box 2020
Avenida Acordos de Lusaka
2115 Maputo, Mozambique
Tel.: (258-1)46-5848
Fax: (258-1)46-5849
E-Mail: micoa@ambinet.uem.mz

Myanmar (NFP):
National Commission for Environmental Affairs
37, Khantaman Road
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel.: (95-1)22-1689
Fax. (95-1)22-1546

Netherlands:
The Netherlands Pilot Phase Program on Joint Implementation
Mr. Wim Iestra
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment
Directorate General for Environmental Protection
Directorate Air and Energy IPC/640
Climate Change Department
P.O. Box 30945.
2500 GX The Hague, The Netherlands
Tel.: (31-70) 339-4440 or 339-4437
Fax: (31-70) 339-1310 or 339-1311
E-mail: iestra@DLE.DGM.minvrom.nl

New Zealand (NFP):
Ministry for the Environment
P.O. Box 10362
Wellington, New Zealand
Tel.: (64-4)498-7400
Fax: (64-4)471-0195 or 499-4549

Niger (NFP):
National Council on the Environment and Sustainable Development
B.P. 10193
Niamey , Niger
Tel.. (227) 72-2559
Fax: (227) 72-2581 or 73-5859
or
Ministry of Hydraulics and Environment
Lute contre les pollutions et nuissances
Sani Mahazou
Chef de service
B.P. 578
Niamey , Niger
Tel.: (227)73-3329
Fax: (227)73-2784/73-5591

Nigeria (NFP):
Federal Environmental Protection Agency
Environment House, Independence Way South
P.M. Bag 265, Garki
Abuja, Nigeria
Tel.: (234-9)523-3368
Fax: (234-9)523-3373

Norway:
National Pilot Phase Programme
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs
Mr. Jostein Leiro, Head of Division
P.O. Box 8114 Dep
Victoria Terrasse
N-0032 Oslo Dep, Norway
Tel.: (47) 22 24 36 08
Fax.: (47) 22 24 27 82
E-mail: jostein.leiro@ud.dep.telemax.no

Oman (NFP):
Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment
P.O. Box 323
Muscat 113, Oman
Tel.: (968)60-2271
Fax. (968)69-2549

Panama (NFP):
National Institute of Renewable Natural Resources
2016, Parasio-Ancón
Panama, Panama
Tel.: (507)232-6643
Fax: (507)232-6612

Peru (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lampa 535
Lima, Peru
Tel.: (511)225-5369
Fax: (511)225-5370
or

National Council of Environment
Av. San Borja Norte 226
San Borga
Lima, Peru
Tel.: (51-1)441-7335
Fax: (51-1)441-7334

Philippines (NFP):
Department of Foreign Affairs
Bernardita De Castro Muller
Director
ADB Building
2330 Roxas Boulevard
Pasay City, Philippines
Tel.: (632)834-4000
Fax: (632)761-3014 or (632)833-1322

Poland:
National Found for Environmental Protection and Water Management, JI Secretariat
Mrs. Jolanta Galon-Kozakiewicz, PhD.
Head of JI-Secretariat Konstruktorska 3A
02-673 Warsaw, Poland
Tel.: (4822) 49 22 80 or 49 00 80 ext. 504
Fax: (4822) 49 20 98
E-mail: jolantak@nfosigw.gov.pl

Republic of Korea (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Government Building 1
77 Sejoing-ro Chongro-Ku
Seoul , Republic of Korea
Tel.: (82-2)720-2329
Fax: (82-2)722-7581
E-Mail: econo@bora.dacom.co.kr

Romania:
Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection
Division for Strategies & Regulations for Environment Protection
Blvd. Libertatii 12,
70005 Bucharest Sector 5, Romania
Tel.: (40-1) 410-0248
Fax: (40-1) 410-0217 or (40-1) 410-021

Russian Federation (NFP):
Inter-agency Commission of the Russian Federation on Climate Change Problems
Mr. Alexander I. Bedritzky
Chairman of the Commission
Head of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring
Novovagankovsky Street 12
Moscow 123242, Russian Federation
Tel.: (7-095)252-3873 or 255-2104 or (7-095)252-1467
Fax: (7-095)253-9484 or (7-095)255-2216
Telex: 411117 RUMS RU
E-mail: avdushin@hymet.msk.ru

Samoa (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box L. 1861
Apia, Samoa
Tel.: (685)2-5313
Fax: (685)2-1504
E-Mail: mission.of.samoa@together.org

Senegal (NFP):
Ministry of Environment and Protection of Nature
Bakary Kante
Directeur de l'environnement
23, Rue Calmette
B.P. 6557
Dakar , Senegal
Tel.: (22-1)22-4011 or 21-1240
Fax: (22-1)22-2180
E-Mail: energy@endadak.gn.apc.org

Seychelles (NFP):
Meteorological Services
Luc Chang-Ko
Director
P.O. Box 181
Mahe, Seychelles
Tel.: (248)37-3001
Fax: (248)37-3222
or
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment
P.O. Box 656
Victoria
Mahe, Seychelles
Tel.: (248)22-4688
Fax: (248)22-4845
E-Mail: mfapesey@seychelles.net

Slovak Republic (NFP):
Ministry of the Environment
Nmestie Ludovta Stura 1
SL-812 35 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
Tel.: (42-7)391-842
Fax: (42-7)391-201
E-Mail: xooomoj@savba.savba.sk

Slovenia (NFP):
Hydrometeorological Institute
Vojkova 1b
SL-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Tel.: (386-61)32-7461
Fax: (386-61)33-1396
E-Mail: andrej.kranjc@rzs-hm.si

Solomon Islands (NFP):
Meteorological Service
P.O. Box 21
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Tel.: (677)2-1640
Fax: (677)2-1689
or
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Aviation
P.O. Box 21
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Tel.: (677)2-1757
Fax: (677)2-0046

South Africa (NFP):
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Michael Laing
Director: Climate
P/Bag X 097
Pretoria, South Africa
Tel.: (27-12)309-3074/309-3026
Fax: (27-12)309-3979 or (27-12)290-3033
E-Mail: fcccsec@cirrus.sawb.gov.za

Spain (NFP):
Dirección General de Relaciones Culturales y Científicas
Calle Atocha, 3
E-28012 Madrid, Spain
Tel.: (34-1)379-9686
Fax: (34-1)531-9366

Suriname:
Meteorological Service, Ministry of Public Works
Magnesiumstraat 41
Paramaribo, Suriname
Tel.: (597)49-1143
Fax: (597)49-0627

Sri Lanka (NFP):
Ministry of Forestry and Environment
6th Floor, Unity Plaza Station Road
Bambalapitiya
Colombo 4, Sri Lanka
Tel.: (94-1)58-8274
Fax: (94-1)50-2566
E-Mail: envmin@slt.lk

Swaziland (NFP):
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
Emmanuek Dlamini
Director
P.O. Box 58
Mbabane, Swaziland
Tel.: (268)4-8859/4-6274
Fax: (268)4-1530/4-2364
E-Mail: WEATHER@REALNET.CO.SZ

Sweden (NFP):
Swedish National Board for Industrial and Technical Development (NUTEK)
Sune Westermark
Liljeholmsvägen 32
S-117 86 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel.: (46-8) 681 95 39
Fax: (46-8) 681 96 67
E-mail: sune.westermark@nutek.se or gudrun.knutsson@nutek.se
Web site: http://www.nutek.se

Switzerland (NFP):
Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs
Swiss AIJ Pilot Program Secretariat
Anne Arquit-Niederberger
Program Manager
Effingerstrasse 1
CH-3003 Berne, Switzerland
Tel.: (41-31)323 08 85
Fax: (41-31)324 09 58
E-mail:
anne.arquit-niederberger@bawi.admin.ch

Syrian Arab Republic (NFP):
Ministry of Environment
P.O. Box 3773
Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic
Tel.: (96-311)331-0381/333-0510/
221-5426
Fax: (96-311)333-5645

Thailand (NFP):
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
60/1 Soi Phibun Wattana 7, Rama VI Rd.,
Phayathai
Bangkok 10400, Thailand
Tel.: (66-2)279-0130
Fax: (66-2)270-1661

Togo (NFP):
Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Peche
B.P. 385
Lome , Togo
Tel.: (228)21-0305/21-0482
Fax: (228)21-8792
or
University of Benin
Ayité -Lô Ajavon
Professeur de Chimie Atmosphérique
B.P. 15 15
Lomè, Togo
Tel.: (228)25-5094 ext. 1305
Fax: (228)21-8595
E-mail:nohende.ajavon@syfed.tg.refer.org

Tonga (NFP):
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Service
Saufatu Sopoanga
P.O. Box 845
Nuku'alofa, Tonga
Tel.: (676)2-4144
Fax: (676)2-4145

Trinidad and Tobago (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Evans King
Deputy Director
KNOWSLEY
Queens Park West
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
Tel.: (1-809)623-4116 to 20
Fax: (1-809)627-0571 or 624-4220
E-Mail: foreign@opus.co.tt

Turkey (NFP):
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Disisleri Bakanligi 06520
Baljat
Ankara , Turkey
Tel.: (90-312)286-6126/285-4615
Fax: (90-312)287-1648
E-Mail: webmaster@mfa.gou.tr

Turkmenistan (NFP):
Ministry for Natural Resource Use and Environment Protection
ul. Kemine 102
744000 Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
Tel.: (993-12)25-4317 or 29-6004
Fax: (993-12)51-1613

Tuvalu (NFP):
Ministry of Civil Aviation, Tourism, Telecommunications, Meteorology and Postal Services
Private Mail Bag 054
Port Vila, Tuvalu
Tel.: (678)2-5059
Fax: (678)2-5628

Uganda:
Department of Meteorology
Crested Towers, P.O. Box 7025
Kampala , Uganda
Tel.: (256-41)25-8574 or 23-3559
Fax: (256-41)25-1797/6166
E-Mail: met@mukla.gn.apc.org
or
Ministry of Natural Resources
Amber House, P.O. Box 7270
Kampala, Uganda
Tel.: (256-41)23-4733/23-3331
Fax: (256-41)23-0220

United Kingdom of Great Britain (NFP):
Department of the Environment
Room B254
43 Marsham Street
London SW1P 3 P4, United Kingdom of Great Britain
Tel.: (44-171)276-3000
Fax: (44-171)276-8355

United States of America:

United States Initiative on Joint Implementation - USIJI

Dr. Robert K. Dixon
Director
PO-6
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585, USA
Tel: (1-202) 586-3288
Fax: (1-202) 586-3485 or -3486
Hotline: (1-202) 586-3467
Email: rdixon@igc.apc.org

Uzbekistan (NFP):

Main Administration of Hydro-meteorology

Victor Chub
Minister, Chief of Glavgidromet
72, K. Machsumov str.
700052 Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Tel.: (7-371)133-6180/136-0758
Fax: (7-371)133-2025
E-Mail: uzhymet@hmc.tashkent.su

Vanuatu (NFP):

Ministry of Civil Aviation, Tourism, Telecommunications, Meteorology and Postal Services

Henry Taiki
Director
Private Mail Bag 054
Port Vila , Vanuatu
Tel.: (678)2-2331
Fax: (678)2-3142

Venezuela (NFP):

Dirección General Sectorial de Economía y Cooperación Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Esquina de Carmelitas
Torre MRE, Piso 14
1010 Caracas, Venezuela
Tel.: (582)83-4666 or 81-6657
Fax: (582)83-1662

- - - - -